

## In Her Memory

Of the \$300-odd received yesterday by the Emergency Committee for a Free Press in answer to our pleas for help, at least two contributions merit a personal note.

One is from Charles Frederick Weller of St. Petersburg, Florida, a frequent supporter, who sends \$10 "to help have the Daily Worker."

"The gift," he writes, "is in loving memory of Eugenia Winston Weller, my wife for 56 blessed years, who died two days ago."

Mr. and Mrs. Weller, social workers since 1896, were founders of World Fellowship, Inc., and its World Fellowship of Faiths, centering at Conway, New Hampshire. They jointly authored four books of short stories, poems, essays and addresses on world fellowship, one with an introduction by President Theodore Roosevelt. Mr. Weller is now 86.

The second contributor we want to talk about is also a poet, our own Walt Lowenfels. He is former editor of the Philadelphia Worker, Smith Act defendant and poet of peace and freedom. Walt writes he received \$59.60 from the Chinese magazine Foreign Literature, in payment for some of his poems translated from his book, Sonnets of Love and Liberty. He had previously sent \$25 of this, and now sends another \$10 because of his anxiety for the life of the paper.

The \$300-odd received yesterday, welcome as it is, does not much relieve our financial plight. There are still \$16,000 to go to complete the \$100,000 target set by the Emergency Committee and desperately needed by us if we are to go through the summer.

We can only repeat our previous proposals, and hope they register.

- Let every reader send \$10, regardless of earlier contributions. It is a sacrifice, but a small one when you consider it can pull us out of our deep hole and keep us going.

- Get after every possible supporter, explain the situation, and get his or her \$10 contribution.

Make out all checks and money orders to the Emergency Committee for a Free Press. Send to the Committee at 575 Sixth Avenue, New York City, or send or bring to us at 35 E. 12 Street, eighth floor.

## Insists GOP Pay \$4,000 TV Bill

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 7.—A Democrat said today that the Republican Party owes the state treasury \$4,000 for political broadcasts sponsored by Orville E. Hodge, ousted state auditor.

State Rep. Richard Stengel, candidate for U. S. senator, sent a letter to GOP national chair-

man Leonard W. Hall demanding that the republicans "refund" that amount to the state.

Stengel charged that Hodge used \$4,000 "from funds taken surreptitiously from the state treasury" to pay for radio and television time to urge a big vote for President Eisenhower in the April 10, Illinois primary.

## Chicago Polio Not Epidemic, Doctor Says

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—The count of polio cases surged above the 600 mark today as authorities sought to curb the outbreak before the peak season expected in mid-August.

Twenty-seven new cases and three deaths were recorded. They brought to 609 cases and 16 deaths the total counted since Jan. 1 in the city's toughest battle in history with the crippling disease.

Dr. Herman N. Bundesen, president of the Board of Health, said however that the disease had not reached epidemic proportions and that delegates to next week's Democratic national convention need have "no cause for alarm."

"The mere fact that they are in Chicago has nothing to do with it," Bundesen said. "There's no epidemic here."

"If delegates bring their children—or don't bring their children—I advise them to get them vaccinated."

## Herter Won't Say He Refuses Draft

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—Gov. Christian A. Herter of Massachusetts today again left the door open for a vice presidential draft.

Asked at his news conference "would you accede to a draft" at the top national convention, Herter said:

"I have said everything I am going to say on that subject."

Herter previously has refused all direct comment on the efforts of Harold E. Stassen to dump Vice President Richard M. Nixon, except to emphasize that he plans to place "my friend" Nixon's name in nomination at San Francisco late this month.

## ADA Bids Dems Bar Pact 'Frenzy', Mich. Delegates Press on 'Rights'

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Platform committee chairman Rep. John McCormack today expressed his hope that there would be no minority report on the civil rights issue. However, such a possibility appeared likely if the rumored compromise is made between Southern delegates and the so-called "moderates."

The compromise formula consists in a civil rights plank which would be as general as the 1952

(Continued on Page 3)

# Daily Worker

Registered as second class matter Oct. 21, 1941, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XXXIII, No. 158  
(8 Pages)

New York, Wednesday, August 8, 1956  
Price 10 Cents

## Dulles Says Britain, France May Resort To Force in Suez

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Secretary of State John Foster Dulles voiced fear to 20 Latin American diplomats today that Great Britain and France may use military force in the Suez Canal crisis. Informed sources said he told them the problem may be placed before the United Nations if next week's 24-nation conference fails to produce a solution. A spokesman for the diplomats indicated they had given Dulles their support for a policy of moderation in coping with the emergency caused by Egypt's nationalization of the vital waterway.

Dulles was reported to have portrayed the situation as a very grave one in which Britain and France might interpret Egyptian troop movements as justification for their own armed intervention.

It was understood Dulles mentioned the UN as a way to prevent an actual outbreak of fighting, but only if the Aug. 16 conference fails.

Great Britain, France and this

country have invited 21 other nations to meet in London on that date to discuss a formula for international control of the canal. Egypt has not yet said whether she will attend.

Dulles called today's diplomatic meeting to make sure the Latin American nations understand the U.S.-British-French position and to assure their support if the issue reaches the UN.

Dulles also apparently wanted to spike any notions about internationalization of the Panama Canal.

After the State Department session Nicaraguan ambassador Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa said: "The situation is very delicate. We trust the United States government

will be successful in the mission it assumed to maintain world peace."

### "SMALL THING"

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson described the Suez Canal crisis today as a "relatively small thing."

He said the United States should bend all its efforts toward a fair settlement "rather than wave the big stick."

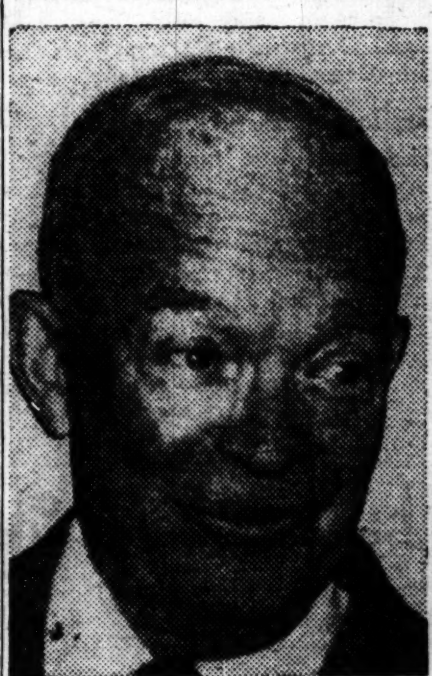
### FLEET ACTIVITIES

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Britain and France were reported today to have agreed to form a joint Mediterranean striking force spearheaded by a massive British airlift if

(Continued on Page 3)

## Ike Asks Bulganin Help Establish 'New Spirit' in Foreign Relations

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—President Eisenhower today asked Soviet Premier Nikolai Bulganin to help establish "a new spirit" of peaceful cooperation to rid the world of serious "evils." Eisenhower made the appeal in a letter delivered to Bulganin in Moscow today.



EISENHOWER



BULGANIN

The President accused the Soviet Union of responsibility for the failure to carry out the Geneva Big Four disarmament appeal.

He said the four power meeting "made promises, notably about Germany, which desperately need to be fulfilled." He said he and the leaders of Britain, France and Russia also "pledged ourselves to disarmament efforts" for the good of the world.

### EVADE WEHRMACHT

The President did not discuss the U. S. insistence that Germany be rearmed and its new Wehrmacht incorporated in the Western military alliance, NATO.

Eisenhower told Bulganin he is "greatly disturbed by the developments which have occurred since we met at Geneva last year."

The President said nonetheless he is hopeful that progress can be made on the key issue of controlling armaments. He said he realizes that the Soviet Union itself has been making efforts to "eradicate some of the evils" of an earlier period in the Soviet Union.

### HAD AGREED

But the President said some of "those evils" were projected into the international field and even today "constitute a grievous obstacle to doing those things which we both agreed ought to be done."

The President's letter to Bulganin was an answer to the Soviet Premier's letter June 6 to the President. In the June letter Bulganin said the Soviet was lopping 1.2 million men from her armed forces and withdrawing some from Germany. Bulganin urged the United States and other Western powers to follow suit.

Eisenhower said he welcomes

(Continued on Page 3)



## Indian Government Drops Plan To Make Bombay Separate State

NEW DELHI, India, Aug. 7.—Premier Jawaharlal Nehru's government announced today it has decided to include the city of Bombay in the proposed new Maharashtra state.

Interior Minister C. Ballabh Pant announced the government has dropped its plan to make the city a federal district when its splits Bombay province into Maharashtra and Gujerat states.

Scores of Indians were killed and hundreds injured earlier this year when angry Maharashtrians in Bombay protested the government's decision to separate the city from the new state.

Pant told Parliament the new arrangement has been accepted by all parties concerned in the dispute, he warned that the government "will tolerate no further defiance."

The new state, with an area of



NEHRU

188,240 square miles and a population of 47.8 million, will be India's second largest—smaller only than Nehru's home state of Uttar Pradesh.

## Transit Body Forced to Retreat On 'Interview' of 400 Motormen

By HERB SIGNER

The Transit Authority agreed yesterday after a one-hour session with a committee from the Transport Workers Union, AFL-CIO, to postpone indefinitely its plan to "interview" more than 400 subway motormen who took part in the June 14 wildcat stoppage.

The authority decision was regarded as a victory for TWU. The authority had ordered the motormen to appear for questioning beginning tomorrow. Matthew Guinan, president of Local 100, TWU, in a protest telegram to the TA Monday evening, argued that "These men were seriously misled and walked out impulsively." Guinan accused the authority of seemingly wanting "to harass them without good reason."

The three-member authority, apparently taken by surprise by the TWU action, agreed to the meeting yesterday morning. TWU appeared as sole collective bargaining representative for the city's 35,000 transit employees.

The TWU committee headed by Guinan opposed any authority plan to suspend or discipline any of the 400 motormen. The TA, however, turned down an union suggestion that the issue be ended with a blanket "token" caution covering all of the men without going through the individual "interviews." The authority agreed to meet again with the TWU before deciding on how to proceed.

The Motormen's Benevolent Association has scheduled meetings for tonight and tomorrow at which a new strike call is expected to be debated. A State Supreme Court injunction against the MBA is now in effect.

Twenty-six MBA officers and members have been suspended from their jobs since the wildcat, have stood trial in the authority and are now waiting for the ruling of trial examiner Edward McNally, who is the authority's general superintendent.

The MBA, a craft group, is trying to unseat TWU as bargaining spokesmen for the motormen. The TWU, with the support of the AFL-CIO, has formally asked the TA for the union shop. Its present contract runs to Dec. 31, 1957.

TWU, in leaflets now being dis-

tributed to transit workers, accuses the MBA of having forced "the first legal test of the Condon-Wadlin law since it was enacted nine years ago." The Supreme Court, in granting the temporary injunction against the MBA as a result of the June 14 wildcat, upheld this anti-labor law's constitutionality.

"The TA, for the first time since the infamous law was passed, has received high court sanction to use the chains of the Condon-Wadlin law to shackle the transit workers," the union declared.

"Never, at any time in the year-in and year-out struggles of TWU with the transit bosses for better wages, hours and working conditions has TWU allowed the anti-union forces of the city and state to test the whip of the Condon-Wadlin law on the backs of the workers. . . . The MBA stands exposed for what it really is—the Trojan Horse of the TWU-hating Transit Authority bosses."

An annual plank of the state AFL and CIO programs has been the repeal of the Condon-Wadlin law by the legislature but so far it hasn't gotten to first base in the Republican-controlled body.

## Virginia County To Bar Funds from Integrated Schools

LEESBURG, Va., Aug. 7.—The Loudoun County board of supervisors today voted unanimously to withhold all funds from any school in the county which is ordered to begin racial integration.

Gov. Thomas B. Stanley has said he will ask for legislation at an Aug. 27 special session of the General Assembly empowering the governor to withhold funds from school districts which allowed "any integration" in its schools. But the action of the county board of supervisors is apparently the first move officially taken on a lower level aimed at controlling the purse strings to prevent integration.

The six-member board controls the financial appropriations to the county's schools.

Sterling M. Harrison, president of the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties, a segregationist group, presented the resolution to the board.

## Burma Premier Says Border Issue Not Serious

RANGOON, Burma, Aug. 7.—Premier Ba Swe declared today that the presence of allegedly 500 Chinese troops along the disputed north Burma border is "not so serious" as has been reported.

Swe told a press conference that Burma has opened diplomatic negotiations over the presence of the troops, whom he said "we regard as friends."

"The government is keeping a

strict watch on the situation and taking the necessary steps in the interest of the country," Swe said.

The premier said that "no occasion has arisen to resort to armed action."

He said a "clash" last year established "the identity of Chinese personnel among those who had violated the border." He gave no details.

Swe added that Burma recog-

# Charge Doria Veered Into Stockholm in Moonlight

The Swedish-American Line charged today that the Andrea Doria veered directly across the course of the Stockholm on a moonlit sea and was entirely to blame for the collision that sent the Italian luxury liner to the bottom. The line filed a petition in U. S.

## GOPer Says He Would Defy High Court Rule

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 7.—Wayne Dumont, Jr., president of the New Jersey Senate, announced yesterday he would defy a recent Supreme Court ruling and fire any teacher who invoked the Fifth Amendment.

Dumont is one of six Republicans in the Senate blocking confirmation of Judge John O. Bigelow to the board of governors of Rutgers University. The issue is due to come up for the third time when the state Senate meets tomorrow.

"I don't know why anyone would use the Fifth Amendment if he were not a Communist," Dumont said. He said that as a lawyer, he would prefer to represent "a murderer or a rapist" than anyone who invoked the Fifth Amendment.

Judge Bigelow came under fire because, at the request of the Essex County Bar Association, he defended a Newark teacher who used the amendment. A majority of the Senate—six Democrats and six Republicans—are on record for confirming his Rutgers appointment.

## Arrest 3 Bridge Officials For Misuse of Funds

NEWTON, Pa., Aug. 7.—Three former officials of the Delaware River Toll Bridge Commission surrendered voluntarily here today to answer charges they misused the bi-state agency's funds.

Former Commission Chairman Leslie Brown, and Robert A. Haney, former Comptroller, both of Trenton, and W. Willard Schwab, Levittown, Pa., ex-Deputy Comptroller, all were expected to enter a plea of innocent.

The three appeared with their attorneys before Justice of the Peace Leon M. Milnor where the criminal charges were filed by Pennsylvania authorities.

Milnor was expected to release them on \$2,500 bail each.

Two others were named in the 15 criminal informations filed here yesterday. A preliminary hearing for all five has been set for Monday.

## China Reports February Revolt Was Put Down

ROME, Aug. 7.—The Italian Communist Party newspaper L'Unita disclosed today a revolt broke out in China near the Tibetan border last February and that some of the rebels are still holding out.

A Peking dispatch quoted Liu Ke-ping, president of the National Minorities Committee of the Chinese parliament, as saying rumors of the revolt probably accounted for Indian reports of a revolt in Tibet.

The interview also was broadcast today by Peking Radio.

L'Unita's correspondent, Franco Calamandrei, said he asked Liu about the Tibetan revolt reported by the Indian press last May and that Liu said, "There is no revolt at all in Tibet."

Then he mentioned a revolt which started in February in the Chinese province of Szechwan, north of Chungking. He said the revolt centered in the autonomous region of Kangtin-Kanze, towards Tibet.

Liu said China's army broke the revolt but that some of the rebels are still at large.

He accused the Chiang Kai-shek followers and "foreign" agents of playing a part in it.

## Tampered Switch In PRR Wreck, Police Chief Says

FRENCHTOWN, N.J., Aug. 7.—Police Chief Walter Schaible said today someone "definitely tampered" with a railroad switch shortly before six cars and two diesel locomotives of a 74-car Pennsylvania Railroad freight train were derailed here last night.

He said a preliminary investigation revealed the switch lever had been "thrown in the opposite direction" from which the train was heading.

"Any 10-year-old could have picked it (the lever) up and moved it with little effort," Schaible said.

The train engineer, E. H. Gibbs, 65, was the only person reported injured. He was treated at a hospital and released.

## Zhukov Urges Strict Ground Inspection

Soviet defense minister Georgi Zhukov declared in an interview with Hanson Baldwin, military editor of the N. Y. Times that the Soviet Union favors the strictest possible system of international ground inspection to verify any agreement on arms reduction and banning nuclear weapons.

Zhukov also told Baldwin that in the event of war large armies and great quantities of conventional arms would be necessary since nuclear weapons and air power alone "cannot decide the outcome of an armed struggle."

Asked if the U. S. has exaggerated the strength of Soviet air power Zhukov said that "some circles in the United States, especially those interested in armament orders, are inclined to exaggerate the amount of Soviet military air strength. . . ."

Zhukov criticized the American proposal for mutual aerial surveys saying this would "inevitably lead to mutual suspicion." The Soviet marshal added:

"At the same time the Soviet proposals provide for the creation of such a system of international control, which actually will insure supervision over the carrying out of disarmament. The Soviet Union feels that strict international control must be established over the reduction of the armed forces and armaments of states, as well as over the prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons."

The Chinese ambassador to Peking, who has been called for consultations about the situation, is expected here tomorrow.

lear weapons and air power alone "cannot decide the outcome of an armed struggle."

Asked if the U. S. has exaggerated the strength of Soviet air power Zhukov said that "some circles in the United States, especially those interested in armament orders, are inclined to exaggerate the amount of Soviet military air strength. . . ."

Zhukov criticized the American proposal for mutual aerial surveys saying this would "inevitably lead to mutual suspicion." The Soviet marshal added:

"At the same time the Soviet proposals provide for the creation of such a system of international control, which actually will insure supervision over the carrying out of disarmament. The Soviet Union feels that strict international control must be established over the reduction of the armed forces and armaments of states, as well as over the prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons."

district court here asking for exonerated and limitation of liability in connection with the July 25 marine tragedy. It said it later would sue the Italian line, owners of the Andrea Doria, for damages and losses.

The petition gave a detailed account of the 20 minutes preceding the collision off Nantucket Island in what had previously been described as thick fog. However, the petition said visibility was "good" and the Andrea Doria could be seen from the Stockholm's bridge at a distance of two miles.

## COULD PASS

According to the petition, the Stockholm and the Andrea Doria were in position to pass safely port (left) side to port and the Stockholm turned starboard (to the right) to give even greater passing distance. The Andrea Doria was showing her white masthead lights "so as to pass at a safe distance," it said.

The Andrea Doria, however, suddenly closed out her red (port) light, showed her green light, and veered sharply to her own left or port at undiminished speed, turning across the bow of the Stockholm, the petition charged. "The Stockholm went hard right and full astern, but it was impossible to avoid collision."

The petition said the Stockholm's radar was "operating perfectly" at the time of the collision, proper lookouts were posted, the helmsman was at the wheel and the watch officer was on the bridge plotting the Andrea Doria's course. It said the Stockholm first saw the Italian liner's image on radar with it was still 10 miles away.

## IMPROPERLY MANNED

The petition charged that the Andrea Doria was not properly manned or equipped, that those in charge were "careless, incompetent and inattentive to their duties," and that no adequate measures were taken to avoid the collision.

It said the Andrea Doria's radar equipment was "woefully maintained and operated" and no proper lookout was maintained. The Italian liner was traveling at "immoderate and excessive speed" and failed to sound signals as required under international rule, it added.

Assistant General Manager R. Permigotti of the Italian line said it would have no statement until it had seen all papers in relation to the court action.

"The Soviet Union favors such control, which indeed will make it possible for the controlling organ really to check which states fulfill their obligations in the sphere of disarmament. For this purpose the controlling organ is granted broad rights and powers, including the inspection of military units, warehouses of war equipment and ammunition, land, naval and military air bases and war plants."

"The proposals of the USSR also provide for the organization of control posts in all large airfields, railroad junctions, ports and on important highways, so as not to allow a dangerous concentration of troops and military equipment and thus forestall the possibility of a sudden attack by an aggressor. I think it is unnecessary for me to demonstrate in greater detail the difference in the aims which an effective land control sets for itself and, on the other hand, the air intelligence and air photographing proposed by the United States."



## VA BOARD BARS DISABILITY BENEFIT TO BOB THOMPSON

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The Board of Veterans Appeals today refused to reinstate disability payments to Robert G. Thompson, Smith Act victim. It said that Thompson's speeches during the Korean War aided the enemy.

The board upheld the VA's Central Committee on Waivers and Forfeitures in an earlier action denying the disability benefits.

Thompson was one of the first 11 top Communist leaders con-

spokesman said.

Thompson's payments were stopped under a provision of Public Law 144 which permits the Veterans Administrator to cut off the benefits if he is convinced that the recipient is guilty of mutiny, treason, or of rendering assistance to the enemy.

The appeals board said it concluded that the evidence against Thompson "established beyond a reasonable doubt" that his speeches during the Korean War "were calculated . . . to incite others to action beneficial" to the enemy.

Thompson was given a hearing on his appeal on July 10. His attorney, Robert Z. Lewis, of New York, argued that the allegations against Thompson were broad and vague. He also attacked the procedures used by VA and questioned its jurisdiction.

Lewis estimated the forfeiture of the benefits would cost Thompson about \$9,000 in back payments.

Payments of \$30.15 monthly to Thompson's wife and children will not be cut off, but the \$67 a month disability payments Thompson would receive will be stopped.

### WILL APPEAL

Simon W. Gerson, legislative chairman of the New York Communist Party, said yesterday the refusal of the VA to restore Thompson's disability pension is "ominous for free speech in the United States."

Thompson was as much within his rights in criticizing the Korean conflict, Gerson said, as was the late Senator Taft when the Senator referred to it as "a bloody, useless war."

"Thompson's whole record indicates clearly that he had no intent other than to work for peace," Gerson said. "But right or wrong, his speech clearly came within the protection of the First Amendment."

An appeal to the federal courts will be pressed "speedily," Gerson said.

victed under the Smith Act of conspiring to teach and advocate the overthrow of the U. S. government by violence. He is in the federal penitentiary in Atlanta, Ga.

Thompson, a World War II veteran, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for heroism in battle. He contracted pulmonary tuberculosis after being wounded. The disease is now arrested, a VA

### Kodak Profits Reach New High

ROCHESTER, N.Y., Aug. 7.—Eastman Kodak Co. last week reported record earnings, after taxes, of \$38.5 million for the first half of this year, a \$2 million increase over the same period in 1955. Sales also set a new high with \$325 million, a 2.9 percent increase over the first half of 1955. The huge photographic empire, which employs almost one-third of Rochester's total working population, became a half-billion dollar company, with net assets of \$512,520,307, according to the company's mid-year report. Eastman Kodak remains one of the largest unorganized plants in the nation.

## 1500 Buffalo Bus Drivers Win Increase

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 7.—A last-minute agreement averted a scheduled strike of 1,500 bus drivers here last week. The Niagara Frontier Transit Company and the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees agreed on a two-year contract providing a six cents an hour wage increase now, another six cents next year and a cost-of-living re-opening clause.

The union had originally demanded 22 cents while the company offered three cents an hour. It is reported that the final settlement of six cents now and six cents next year was suggested by federal mediators.

On three previous occasions in the last six years the bus drivers have had to strike for contract demands. Last year's 10-day strike resulted in a seven cents an hour wage increase. Under the new contract, top scale for the drivers will be \$2.12 an hour. The strike would have affected Buffalo, Niagara Falls and nearby industrial communities with a population of almost one million.

## Civil Rights

(Continued from Page 1)

statement, plus "some mention" of the Supreme Court decision on desegregation.

A move toward such proposal was seen in the decision of the platform committee to set up a small subcommittee which is to draft the plank. The proposal was made by Gov. J. Coleman of Mississippi in an effort to avoid involving the 108 member platform committee in a clash.

Several important groupings of delegates indicated they were prepared to make a fight for a stronger civil rights plank.

The Michigan delegation today circulated copies of a policy statement adopted by the Democratic Party in that state. The Michigan declaration is a strongly worded call for "bold programs" on several fronts, hitting out sharply at jimmecrow.

"This generation of Americans can and shall see the day segregation in practice is as rare as human slavery, and as promptly prosecuted in due process of law," the statement said.

The Michigan members of the platform committee, Rep. Charles Diggs and Mrs. Mildred Jeffrey of Detroit, are expected to lead a fight for a stronger civil rights plank in the committee.

The two leading Democratic Presidential candidates were represented last night as favoring a stronger 1956 civil rights platform plank than the party's 1952 model.

These views were attributed by their associates to Adlai E. Stevenson, and Gov. Averell Harriman of New York.

Associates of Stevenson said he thinks the civil rights plank should go beyond that of 1952 and carry at least an implied endorsement of the Supreme Court decision against racial segregation in schools. His large bloc of southern supporters want to settle for the 1952 plank and ignore the decision.

Harriman's campaign organization released a statement predicting that the national convention will reject "moderation," a label which it implicitly gives to Stevenson.

### Indonesia Calls Parley on Suez

THE HAGUE, Netherland, Aug. 7.—Indonesia announced here today it has invited Egypt, Ceylon, India, Pakistan and Burma to discuss the Suez crisis.

An Indonesian spokesman said his government hoped to hear an explanation of Egypt's stand before deciding upon the invitation to the London conference.

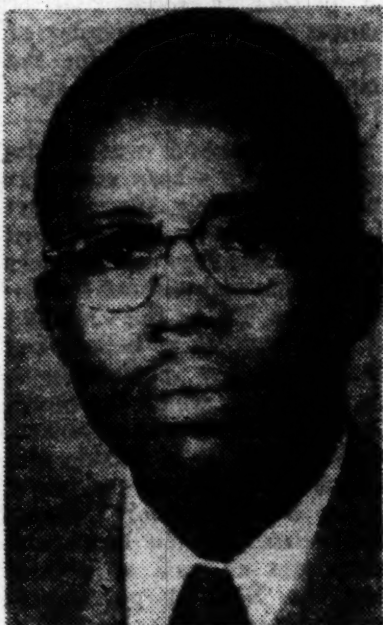
# Report ILA Asking Meany To Thwart New NLRB Poll

By HARRY RAYMOND

The independent International Longshoremen's Association was reported yesterday to be seeking intervention of AFL-CIO president George Meany to halt a move of the AFL-CIO International Brotherhood of Longshoremen, rival group on the piers, to involve the

## Montgomery Bus Attorney May Appeal to Ike on Draft Move

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 8.—Fred David Gray, 25-year-old attorney who actively supported the bus boycott here, said he may appeal directly to President Eisen-



GRAY

hower to reverse the draft board order to report for Army induction Aug. 16.

Gray, one of the attorneys defending the 90 people arrested during the eight-month-long bus protest, is also assistant pastor of the Holt St. Church of Christ here.

As a minister, his draft status had been 4-D since 1948. At the height of the bus protest arrests and trial the local draft board moved to re-classify him 1-A.

Gray told reporters he feels that "the only reason my draft status was changed was because of my activities in the bus boycott."

Final orders to enter the Army came after Gray's appeal, filed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was turned down by the presidential appeals board in Washington.

The youthful minister-lawyer, who was married last month, was also at work on legal briefs in a case in which the NAACP is a defendant here.

F. A. Miller, draft board chair-

man, denied that group rescinded its deferment because of the bus boycott. He said Gray had been acting pastor of the church, but had since been replaced.

Gray refuted this, and pointed out, "I am still assistant pastor, and have been conducting services each Sunday this summer."

If he is drafted, Montgomery will have only one Negro lawyer left, Charles D. Langford, who has worked with Gray in both the bus and NAACP cases.

## Ike Asks

(Continued from Page 1)

such a reduction in Soviet manpower levels. But he added that the Soviet action merely would "correspond with the action of the United States government in steadily reducing the size of its armed forces ever since the end of World War II with an exception only for the Korean War period."

### DOUBTS EFFECTIVENESS

The President went on to say he doubts such reductions "will contribute effectively to eliminate the fear, and the vast cost, generated by national armaments."

"There is obvious need of international supervisory mechanisms and controls which will encourage greater reductions," Eisenhower said. "I regret that we have made so little progress in this respect."

The president made no reference to the fact that his aerial survey proposal was made without any reference to disarmament and control of disarmament. At the London meeting of the UN disarmament subcommittee, the Soviet representative, Andrei Gromyko, said the Soviet Union not only supported ground inspection, but at a later stage when disarmament measures were actually being carried out, would agree to aerial inspection in addition. Bulganin made no reference to Gromyko's offer in his last letter to Eisenhower.

The President said he and his aides are giving the disarmament question continued intensive study to eliminate "the growing threat of nuclear weapons and new means of delivery."

The President noted that so far Bulganin has rejected his "open skies" aerial inspection system on grounds that this would amount to "an intelligence operation."

### BLUEPRINT EXCHANGE

Eisenhower said his idea called for an exchange of complete military blueprint information designed to assure each nation that neither was preparing a surprise attack and that both were living up to their agreements.

The President also urged Bulganin to give "careful consideration" to his proposal of March 1 that there be a freeze on manufacture of nuclear weapons. The President said he had hoped this proposal "would appeal to you as an important step toward bringing the nuclear threat under control." But Eisenhower noted that Bulganin's June 6 letter didn't even refer to controlling nuclear weapons.

The President said nothing about Bulganin's plea for an agreement to stop all tests explosions of nuclear weapons.

Eisenhower made only one reference to Bulganin's June 6 proposal for reducing forces in Germany. Eisenhower said obviously this problem "cannot be dealt with as an isolated matter."

dockers in a third NLRB bargaining election while the ILA is negotiating a new contract with the shippers.

A report emanating from a closed meeting of the ILA executive board was that Capt. William V. Bradley, ILA president, would seek an audience with Meany in Washington to discuss the dispute between the dock groups.

Although there was no official confirmation of the report, it was learned that the ILA board, which has been meeting for two days in the Hotel Edison, refused to accept a proposal negotiated by Anthony Anastasia, ILA vice-president from Brooklyn, with the IBL to call off the election plan if the ILA would agree not to interfere with IBL organizing on the piers.

The ILA sent counter-proposals to the IBL, which is represented by Paul Hall, secretary-treasurer of the Atlantic Coast District of AFL-CIO Seafarers International Union. Neither side would reveal the nature of the proposals.

The AFL-CIO is not supporting the IBL's jurisdictional challenge at the independent ILA's right to bargain for the dockers. The ILA beat the IBL in two elections. An AFL-CIO spokesman was quoted earlier as saying: "We can't afford at the moment to put more money into what looks like a losing proposition."

A 100-man wage-scale committee of the ILA will meet at 10 a.m. today in the Hotel Edison to discuss next steps in contract negotiations with the New York Shipping Association. Negotiations for a contract to take effect Oct. 1 were broken off last week when the shippers balked at the union's demand for an agreement to cover all Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports.

The meeting today is expected to give an answer to the shippers' proposal that negotiations be resumed to discuss contract issues in the Port of New York only. The ILA which is asking a 32-cent hourly wage increase and fringe benefits, is insisting the contract cover all ports from Portland, Maine, to Brownsville, Texas.

The present contract between the ILA and shippers expires Sept. 30.

## Phil Silvers to Stand in for Sullivan Sunday

Comedian Phil Silvers will stand in for Ed Sullivan as master of ceremonies on "The Ed Sullivan Show" Sunday night it was announced yesterday.

A CBS spokesman said Sullivan, who was injured in a head-on collision near Seymour, Conn., early yesterday, would be unable to appear this Sunday night, but was expected to be back the following week.

Silvers, who has his own filmed TV show "You'll Never Get Rich," agreed to fill in for Sullivan until the columnist recovers.

## English Call Out The Snow Plows

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, England, Aug. 7.—This southern English city called out its snow plows tonight to clear away five-foot drifts produced by hailstones the size of golf balls.

A half-hour freak summer thunderstorm sent the hail down on midafternoon crowds, bringing all traffic to a halt and sending pedestrians scurrying for cover. The hail smashed thousands of windows and froze vehicles into solid ice packs.



# SPEAK YOUR PIECE

## The Character of World War II

Editor, Daily Worker:

When the Communist Party raised the slogan in 1939-40, "The Yanks Are Not Coming," it had reasons for doing so which are completely ignored in the ultra-long letter of A. M. (July 1, '36) which terms it a "blatant example" of error.

The war at that time was definitely all-imperialist. Allied and German imperialism had schemed by every means to resolve their rivalries in an anti-Soviet war of plunder. It was only when they were foiled decisively by the USSR and the progressive forces of their own lands that they resorted to war against each other. They did so reluctantly and continued to scheme, e.g., through Finland, for an anti-Soviet war.

A blood-bath for Americans was being exhorted in a war which was devoid of anti-fascist aims.

The war was one which at that time could conceivably have been ended quickly, with a tremendous setback to fascism, by the war's not being extended. The further requirement was a diplomatic rapprochement of Great Britain with the USSR, such as Lloyd George was demanding. At that stage a mutual assistance pact with the USSR, and something similar with U.S., could have had a shattering impact within the fascist orbit. A mutual assistance pact against aggression would have been no violation of the Soviet-German Non-Aggression Pact. Chamberlain had pulled every hoodlum trick he knew to avoid and break up any honest rapprochement. Churchill, even with his countrymen perishing, refused to make the slightest try at a rapprochement.

This is history. The "blatant example of error" is A.M.'s. It is also an example of gross errors which are being disseminated by many of today's top leaders of the Party. Their "revaluations" of past policies of the party are without the least scholarly consideration of the historical facts and details.

They are determined by an eagerness to tell every past critic that almost whatever his criticism may have been, the party now "agrees" that he was right and the party was wrong. And to prove the new capacity of the party for self-criticism by scouring for sins to confess to the world, of which—if possible—the party has not yet been accused.

An awful lot of damage is being done by some of these leaders, to the party and to the cause of the understanding of history. Will you print—if I add it—that it is practically masochism?—W. R.

## Key Problem Of Politics

FLINT, MICH.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I wish we could agree among ourselves as to what is the key problem in American political life. Then we could focus attention upon it to work out a solution.

To me, it seems that the problem is this: our labor movement has developed as a separate current from the Communist movement. We need a merger of these currents. Only on this basis can America take the road to socialism.

But instead of a merger, over the years a wall has been built up separating the currents. Of course, the Communists did not build this wall. It was built by the bourgeoisie and their supporters in the labor movement. But many times the Communists' action eased the task of the wall-builders.

In this situation, it is up to the

Communists to be flexible. This must be our approach, our basis of discussion. We must think before we reject an unusual proposal.

Perhaps careful examination will show that the Communist Party as an organization has been woven into the fabric of the separating wall.

It hurts to suggest this because the Communist Party has been like a mother to us. What can emotionally move us more than thinking about the Scottsboro frame-up, Joe York, the world wide fight against fascism, or the fight for the Bill of Rights by the Smith Act and witchhunt victims? We are heirs to a glorious tradition.

But what is the reality of America, 1936? A wall separating the currents of labor and socialism, and a need for flexibility to overcome the situation.

There must always be an organized center of contact for American Marxists.

But could we not examine the question of a new organization of American Marxists that has not been woven into the wall separating the currents?

Eventually we could be in a position to be a wing or a caucus within the broad labor party that is certain of eventual organization (including efforts inside and outside the labor movement and the Democratic party). It is not the road to escaping degeneration into a sect? Is this not the most immediate of many stages through which American Marxism must pass?—JIM

## July 19 vs. June 24

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

Editor, Daily Worker:

In its resolution of July 19, analyzing the recent resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the National Committee of the Communist Party of the United States has failed to give the necessary leadership in the development of an independent Marxist method of analyzing problems and drawing conclusions.

It appears that the National Committee supported the view of Eugene Dennis, who hurriedly and unilaterally endorsed the CPSU resolution the day after its release. His position and the subsequent National Committee statement repudiated the earlier June 24 resolution of the U. S. National Committee which stated:

"We cannot accept an analysis of such profound mistakes which attributes them solely to the capricious aberrations of a single individual, no matter how much arbitrary power he was wrongly permitted to usurp."

"In our opinion the mistakes made were primarily a result of the wrong policies and concepts arising in part out of the fact that the Soviet Union was the pioneering land of Socialism and was surrounded for decades by a hostile capitalist world. Some of these policies and concepts have already been repudiated. But the historic objective factors associated with these errors need to be more fully assessed. Also required is a further and deeper examination of such questions as the structure and operation of Socialist democracy in the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries as well as the new problems and perspectives arising as the workers of other lands move toward Socialism. This will illuminate the source of past errors and help avoid future ones."

"The Communist Party of the U. S. has some serious conclusions to draw from all this. For we are responsible to the working class and people of our own country. And to them we admit frankly that we uncritically jus-

tified many foreign and domestic policies of the Soviet Union which are now shown to be wrong."

The CPSU resolution was an excellent marshalling of facts and conclusions explaining the Soviet Party's reasoning for the development of their errors. Yet, it falls short in answering all the questions posed by the June 24 U. S. National Committee statement.

The CPSU states that "the personality cult contradicts the nature of the Socialist order and became an obstacle on the way to the development of Socialist democracy." On the other hand they say "It would however, be a serious mistake to deduce from the past existence of the cult of the personality some kind of changes in the social order of the USSR or to look for the source of this cult in the nature of the Soviet social order."

So once again it was all the fault of Stalin whose crimes in turn was entirely the product of the objective struggles against bourgeois ideology and attacks from within and without the Soviet Union. Didn't the violations of Socialist theory, beliefs and ideals have any relationship to the manner in which the Soviet Communist Party was organized, or developed its leadership and program in its 35 years of power in the Soviet Union? Can we absolve entirely the forms and procedures as well as policies that the Socialist government pursued during its existence?

Socialism, the liberating force for all mankind has nothing in common with these distortions of Socialism in the USSR. These evils are not inherent in Socialism. However, these evils did occur under the Socialism conceived and organized by the leadership of the CPSU and I might add Yugoslavia, Poland, Hungary, etc. Yes, we can say that a Stalin as he developed could not change the basic Socialist form that was created in the Soviet Union, but also we must see that there are some weaknesses within that Socialist system that allowed for the development of a Stalin and all the evils that have been enumerated.

It is true Socialism has created many "miracles" in the Soviet Union. The 20th Congress envisions many more, and brilliantly analyzes world relationships and trends so as to give a lead to all pro-peace, pro-democratic forces in the fight for a decent world. It is also true that since Stalin's death the present leadership has corrected many of the inequities of the past and appear to be changing certain methods and forms of government to prevent their re-occurrence. But, I hold that unless they see that a Stalin and Beria was created by the weaknesses in the form of Socialism they created they cannot fully get to the root of the infection and cleanse it so thoroughly that it cannot again reoccur.

I am sorry to read in the recent National Committee resolution "we believe the resolution of the CPSU provides a convincing answer to the Big Business enemies of Socialism who claim that the gross mistakes made under Stalin's leadership are inherent in Socialism." I for one, an active Communist for many years see this only as a bludgeon designed to stop honest analysis and criticism both of the CPSU and the CPUSA.

I disagree with the National Committee recent statement and I hope that many of my comrades share my views.

As an American Communist Party which is trying to win the American working class to Socialism we have no reason to accept or explain away the harmful aspects of the Socialism of the USSR. It is our respon-

sibility to learn all the positive experiences and lessons of other Marxist parties and apply them based upon the conditions in our own country.

I might also add that the acceptance per se of the explanation of the CPSU Central Committee will tend to encourage them to go their own way without listening to the thinking and analyses of other Parties who speak out, motivated by the deepest fraternal feelings for the Soviet Party (but who also recognize that the CPSU doesn't possess a blank check on all the answers needed by the working classes throughout the world.) Their casual glossing off of Comrade Tolgiatti's statements is an example of what I mean.

The N. Y. Times in its version of the National Committee statement states that in their opinion the recent U. S. resolution is a compromise of National Committee differences. Maybe it is. Maybe it isn't. But, it appears to me that it does compromise the American Communist Party in the eyes of the American people. I urge a reconsideration of the July 19 resolution and a reinstatement of the June 24 resolution as the policy of the Communist Party of the USA.

—A Pittsburgh Worker.

## Objective Situation

Editor, Daily Worker:

There has been lots of critical discussion of the "leftism" that led to the isolation of the Communists in the labor movement, about tactical errors that flowed from over-estimating the dangers of war and fascism, and about the grievous consequences of the Communist Party of the U.S.A. having followed too closely the lead of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Without minimizing the consequences of incorrect estimates, I do believe that more attention must be paid to the objective situation within which these errors were made.

Let's not forget that Dulles did bring us to the brink of war!

Let's not forget that McCarthy's reign of terror and the McCarran Act, the Butler Bill and a host of other legislation was aimed at destroying our democratic rights!

Let's not forget that the FBI was busy pounding on doors—and that there were arrests and that Communist Party members did go to prison!

Let's not forget that reactionary divisionist forces did hammer at the late Philip Murray (as well as the rank and file) to "get rid of the Reds" since the 1946 passage of Taft-Hartley and the opening of the cold war!

But above all, let's not forget that under these pressures the American people, in the main, retreated from contact with the left to seek "safety" in the center and even in the Right.

I don't think it would be merely academic to try to assess who moved away from whom. If the major movement was of the people away from the left (as a result of reaction's hammer blows) many questions must arise. Among them, "How far to the Right does a party of socialism move to keep its ties with the people?" "Was it left to raise such questions as war or peace, democracy or fascism, the dangers inherent in the Truman Doctrine, etc.?" "Did the people repudiate us for our ideas as well as our organization—or are they simply unable to express themselves when they agree?" "Were our errors not more of tactical application of line, than line itself?"

Before we seriously consider the advice of some that we solve

our problems by dissolving the Communist Party let's have a full picture of our past, present and future role — our achievements as well as our shortcomings. Let's learn from American history as a whole, not just from the history of the party. Let's stick to the FACTS of life!

TRADE UNIONIST.

## Historic Struggles

Editor, Daily Worker:

The letters which appear daily criticizing the Communist Party for its past "sectarianism," "right opportunism," "isolationism," etc., wouldn't be too bad a thing if the writers of these letters would look at the Communist Party more objectively.

We must ask the question, "Has the Communist Party, USA, played a positive role in our country and when has it fallen down?"

How many of these correspondents remember the role of the party played in the following struggles around these issues:

- 1—The Sacco-Vanzetti case.
- 2—The Scottsboro case.
- 3—The Angelo Herndon case.
- 4—The unemployment struggle (1932-37).
- 5—The New Deal struggle (housing, social security, etc.).
- 6—The fight for peace (1936-38).
- 7—The anti-fascist struggle (Spanish and Japan—1932-36).
- 8—The fight for Negro rights—Willie McGee, Trenton Six, Rosa Lee Ingram, etc.
- 9—The fight for industrial unionism (organization of CIO)
- 10—The fight against Nazism (World War II).

Now of course there were mistakes made in and around all of the above struggles. In fact, there were mistakes made on issues not mentioned in the above issues. However, the main thing that must be emphasized is that the CPUSA has played a positive role in the past, and can play a positive role in the future. Sure, mistakes were made on the role we played during the Marshall Plan days, non-aggression pact days, right-and-wrong-war days, there's no one like Stalin days, etc.

However, too much pessimism and demoralization is taking place these days merely because we discovered that we made some big blunders. Too much disorganization is resulting from too much loud talk.

If we want to go forward in this new era; if we want to become a party of the mass of people; if we want to become a mass Socialist Party, then let's start doing something. How many of these correspondents are going out into the Negro community and are becoming a part of their struggle? How many of these people are pushing door to door to register people to vote? How many are visiting our farmers and trying to help them out of their dilemma of mortgage failure or unemployment?

There's much work to be done. There are many people who are looking for help to do this work. We can be a real driving force to all of these segments in our society who are allies and aligned to the working class. Let's go out and do more work and less belly-aching.

—W. R.

## Daily Worker

Published daily except Saturday and Sunday by the Publishers New Press, Inc., 25 E. 12th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7954. Restricted as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

3 mos. \$ 6.00 6 mos. \$ 12.00 1 year \$ 24.00  
Daily Worker only \$4.00 \$7.00 \$12.00  
SUBSCRIPTION RATES  
(Except foreign)  
Daily Worker & Worker 1.75 3.50 6.00  
The Worker 1.00 2.00 3.50



# Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY  
AND SUNDAY BY THE PUBLISHERS NEW  
PRESS, INC., 35 East 12th Street, New  
York 3, N. Y., Telephone ALgonquin 4-7954.  
Cable Address "Daily Worker" New York, N. Y.

## "ROLLING IN PROFITS"

"THE COMMENT by 'Labor,' the railroad unions, weekly paper, that the steel industry is 'rolling in profits,' fits perfectly the news that the U. S. Steel Corporation has just put into effect its largest price boost since World War II.

"Labor" asked (this was just before the U. S. Steel action): "Are steel companies able to meet a pay boost for workers without raising prices? An interesting light was thrown on that question this week by some figures released by giant U. S. Steel. They showed the firm had a net profit of \$208 million in the first six months of 1956—an all-time high for any first half-year and a whopping 17 percent increase over a \$177 million net for the same period in 1955."

The steelworkers union, in a scathing expose of company profits released just before the end of the thirty-four day strike, disclosed that for each \$1 increase in labor costs since 1945 the steel industry had boosted its revenue an additional \$3.19 by outrageous price increases.

The steel union survey proved conclusively that the industry could easily raise wages today by as much as 50 cents an hour without any price increase at all.

The union demanded a congressional investigation into the steel industry's enormous profits and its price-fixing practices. As a matter of fact, it was the fear by the giant corporations of any such public investigation (with the 1956 elections coming up, too) which helped convince the steel bosses to settle. Nor was the big business government in Washington interested in allowing the truth to be made public.

But the American people want the truth—because it is they, the consumers, who will pay through the nose if the steel industry is allowed to get away with these unnecessary and outrageous price increases. The consumer is being asked to pay for the steel industry's expansion and modernization plan for the next years. Steelworkers may face continually growing unemployment, but the profits of U. S. Steel, Bethlehem and other giant monopolies will climb, and so may the cost-of-living to every American family.

The congressional investigation called for by the steel union is very much in order. Coming at this time, too, the price boost and profiteering by the steel industry is a challenge to the Democratic party now drafting its platform and preparing its convention next week.

## ONE-FOURTH OF THE WORLD

AS THE STATE DEPARTMENT bars American newspapers from covering China an old jingle runs through our head: "Curtain, Curtain, Who's Got the Curtain?"

Even such a stalwart conservative as Arthur Krock of the N. Y. Times asks the State Department whether it's afraid "the American reporters could be brainwashed. . . ." Krock also recalls that "the spirit of Geneva" called for steady growth in East-West exchange."

Here's a country—China—with one-fourth the population of the world. It is subjected to blockade and harassment by Chiang Kai-shek's U. S.-supplied plans and ships, operating under the protection of the U. S. 7th Fleet. Nevertheless, China invites reporters from American news agencies, from the Times, from the Herald-Tribune and other newspapers which have opposed the Peking government, to visit China, see for themselves and report as they please.

But the State Department balks at allowing the development of a free flow of information.

Unfortunately for the State Department it cannot wave a wand and make every fourth inhabitant of the globe disappear. All it can do is deprive the American people of access to news. And it can continue to maintain artificial tensions at a time when the Administration seeks to campaign as the global champion of peace.

Will the Democrats, now discussing platform planks at Chicago, seize on this instance of GOP stupidity? Will they brand the Administration as sponsors of the cold war? Or will they, as McClellan, Symington and other such Democrats have demanded, continue to urge an even more bellicose posture?

## State Dept. Says 'No' Again To Newsmen on China Visit

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The State Department said today that no reporters or other American citizens will be permitted to visit China as long as Americans are held there "as political hostages."

The department issued a formal policy statement on travel in China after the Peking government invited 15 American newsmen for a visit.

Press officer Joseph W. Reap said the State Department made no distinction between ordinary American citizens and reporters seeking to visit China.

In a tacit warning to newsmen who might be tempted to accept the invitation, Reap also said that any American violating the travel ban would be subject to fine or imprisonment, or both.

# TODAY ABROAD

by Joseph Clark

## Once More About The Slansky Trial

A LETTER from H. S. who was, and I hope still is, a friend of this reporter, takes sharp issue with a June 20 column of mine entitled "In Czechoslovakia They Go Slow."

H. S. quotes at great length from a report by Anton Novotny, first secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, to refute my contention that the Czech leaders have not yet told the truth about the 1952 Slansky trial. My friend quotes from the column, where I had written:

"To me the most serious shortcoming of the present Czech Communist leaders is their attempt to whitewash the execution of Slansky and other former Communist leaders. Only under considerable prodding and not till three years after Stalin died, did they review the Slansky case."

To show that I was wrong, about the three years H. S. quotes from Novotny who said:

"Immediately after the Tenth Congress of the Party (1954) the Political Bureau began to concern itself with a thorough examination of the political trials conducted in Czechoslovakia."

Now I don't know exactly what Novotny means by "began to concern itself. . . ." But the fact is that it wasn't until three years and a month after Stalin died, in April, of this year, that the Czech leaders made the first public announcement that there was anything wrong with the trial of Slansky and the others condemned with him.

It was only on April 13, 1956 that Premier Viliam Siroky publicly admitted that anti-Semitism had been used against the defendants in the 1952 trial. Only then, too, did Siroky admit that the charges of a "Titoite" conspiracy were falsely concocted.

But, far more important, it wasn't until April of this year that Arthur London, who had been in the dock together with Slansky as a "co-conspirator," and who had been sentenced to life imprisonment, was released from jail. London, like Slansky had "admitted" his guilt. But

when he was released the Czech authorities said he had been falsely accused. And when he was asked why he made a false confession London said he was tortured.

THE CREAM of this horrible jest is in the "evidence" against Slansky. H. S. recalls that in my column I had cited Novotny on the Field brothers and then concluded: "How in the world can Slansky still be considered guilty under the circumstances?" Again to show how wrong I was, my friend quotes from Novotny:

"... In re-examining his (Slansky's) criminal activity, it was established that it is necessary to omit from the trial everything that concerned Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav comrades. . . ."

"During the trial other persons were also named who in fact had nothing in common with Slansky and his unfriendly activity. Here we are concerned with the Field brothers (Noel and Herman) but also with the role of Koni Ziliacus in this trial. These persons did not participate in the criminal activity of Slansky."

Good. Now we know some of things for which Slansky was falsely accused and executed. We could add many more because we have just reviewed the fantastic trial record of 1952. Slansky was linked not only to Tito but he was condemned and executed for an alleged conspiracy with Rajk of Hungary, with Kostov of Bulgaria and with Gomulka of Poland.

SLANSKY and his co-defendants—11 were executed and three imprisoned—were found guilty of supporting a "Jewish bourgeois nationalist" conspiracy, to quote the prosecutor, which along with "Zionism" makes "two sides of the same coin, which was minted in Wall Street."

Well, now we know from Novotny and Siroky what Slansky was not guilty of. But he is dead. So Novotny adds:

"The re-examination has brought to light, that Slansky committed a whole series of additional criminal acts which

were not in the indictment."

And Novotny proceeds to list the "additional crimes" for which Slansky was never tried!

Did my friend H. S. ponder those words? Novotny is saying, if words have any meaning, that the "crimes" for which Slansky was indicted, were falsely concocted. But nevertheless he is guilty of "additional criminal acts," not in the indictment, and for which he was not tried.

MY MEMORY of H. S. is vivid and I have no doubt of his integrity. How then could he have missed the point I made in my column about the Fields? At the trial Slansky was charged with being an American spy. And the proof was that he worked with the Fields, allegedly representing American intelligence. But now Novotny says the Fields are "exonerated" and that they had nothing "in common with Slansky and his unfriendly activity."

In other words Novotny exonerates the Fields of any complicity with the villain Slansky, while the record shows that Slansky's villainy was "proved" by his "complicity" with the Fields.

Like H. S. I believe that Marxists have a lot to learn from the Czechoslovak experience. Munich was the proof that Czechoslovakia was betrayed by the Western imperialist powers. Czechoslovakia was liberated by the victorious alliance of the United States and the Soviet Union. In fair parliamentary elections the Czech C. P. was elected head of a coalition government that took the country along the path of socialism.

Czechoslovakia has made considerable industrial progress under its socialist regime. There has been remarkable educational and cultural development especially affecting the workers and the farmers. All this is true and is the big story. Furthermore, Czechoslovakia is rectifying many of the injustices of the past.

The Czechs have a motto which at least this Marxist will never renounce: Truth prevails. I have every confidence it will prevail in regard to the tragic Slansky trial.

# Auto Makers Map Leisurely Changeover to '57 Production

DETROIT, Aug. 7 (FP).—Failure of the sales drives on 1956 model cars and fears that the 1957s may not sell too well either are causing leisurely changeover programs by auto manufacturers this summer and fall. The result for auto workers is long weeks of layoffs and for some of them no calls to return to their jobs. Reduction in force will be due not only to lowered production sights but also to displacement of workers by ever spreading automation of plants.

Gov. G. Mennen Williams (D) said Aug. 2 in Lansing:

"Unemployment remains at about 224,000 and a total of 38,349 persons have exhausted their benefits. If this doesn't constitute a business emergency warranting legislative attention I'd like to know how much unemployment they (the Republican majority in the legislature) are waiting for."

No Packard cars have been made since June. Ford and Chrysler are tapering off in August and so, but to a lesser degree, is General Motors. Full production is not likely at any plant till October.

August production is scheduled to drop 21.4 percent below the low July figures for the industry on a nationwide basis.

The drop in car making was

forecast early in June by director Max M. Horton of the Michigan employment security commission. He then reported to Williams that state unemployment would approach 280,000 by September and that by December it would still be about 150,000, compared with 83,000 unemployed in December, 1955.

The Republican legislature urged by the governor and the United Auto Workers to boost unemployed benefits from the \$31 a week minimum and extend them beyond the 26-week maximum, adjourned both its regular and special sessions, waiting like former President Hoover for prosperity to show up just around the corner. It will meet again in special session this month.

Williams is vigorously demanding action not only on unemployed benefits but on relieving the unemployment tax discrimination against small businessmen compared with the big corporations that control the Republican legislature. He summarized their plight as follows: "As our law is written these little businesses will have to pay a 2.7 percent payroll tax for a 4-year period before becoming eligible for a merit rating. This 2.7 percent for these little fellows com-

pares with an average of nine-tenths of one percent paid by other employers last year, and 1.3 percent this year.

"In some cases the little business has to pay as much as 27 times the rate paid by larger employers."

UAW secretary-treasurer Emil Mazey stressed in a statement:

"The facts are that Michigan's unemployment compensation provisions rank low among the other states and territories. Unemployment continues to increase and retail sales continue to decline. The cost of Gov. Williams' proposals are negligible in comparison to the benefits they would provide to unemployed workers, to increased purchasing power and to the maintenance of retail sales."



A NO POWER PEACE FACT NOW



## Television

# Oscar Levant Fired For Cracks at Nixon

HOLLYWOOD.—Oscar Levant has been fired for the second time off local television because of racy ad libs and cracks about Richard Nixon.

Levant's station and his carpet sponsor pulled the rug out from under the wit after his final show featured some ad libs about Marilyn Monroe.

The sponsor also cringed at Levant's weekly jibes at Nixon such as, "We have had the age of the common man. Nixon embodies the age of the commonplace man."

More Levant cracks that broke the sponsor's back: "There's no truth to the vicious 'umor that Nixon suggested installing a 10th century painting with roses on the paris green ceiling in Eisenhower's bedroom."

And, "Nixon is a man of enormous charm. God knows he needs it."

Levant claims he was only trying to be amusing. So do several viewers who protested to the station for giving him the ax.

Oscar needled others on his show, including himself. Once he called himself "the intellectual equivalent of Elvis Presley." Presley he dubbed "a young man with built-in agony." Another night he said, "I'm not a celebrity—I'm a



OSCAR LEVANT

world-wide figure."

Levant, brooding in his office at MGM studio today, lamented that the irony of his being canned for racy ad libs is "I'm the most cultural person of anybody on television."

"I talk more poetically about sex than any straight man on TV," he said.

Pamphlets — 'Devil in the Book' by Dalton Trumbo

## THE KEYSTONE LAW IN THE ATTACK ON OUR DEMOCRACY

THE DEVIL IN THE BOOK. By Dalton Trumbo, 42 pages, 15 cents. Published by California Emergency Defense Committee, 323 S. Western Ave., Los Angeles.

Dalton Trumbo, novelist, playwright and screen writer, has turned his considerable talents to a passionate appeal for defense of the 14 California Smith Act victims. The result is this pamphlet, "The Devil in the Book," which reaches out to both the common-sense logic and the innate devotion to liberty of Americans.

Trumbo recounts the stubborn four-year fight of the 14 California Communist leaders against the Smith Act frameup including the decision by the U. S. Supreme Court to review their case, thus reversing the pattern of the Vinson court which has refused one appeal after another following its original decision in the case of 11 national Communist leaders.

The pamphlet traces and explains the legal moves in this and other Smith Act cases, but it does so against the background of the political maxim that the popular climate eventually determines the outlook of judges.

Its theme is: "The Smith Act has thus become the hallmark of a decade of repression and restriction not only of Communists but of the entire national community. The means by which Communists are imprisoned therefore becomes the concern of the whole people, since it is their liberty which is diminished by each conviction under the act."

But, Trumbo notes, "The most extraordinary aspect of the decade which extended from 1945 to 1955 is the stubborn refusal of the people to surrender their democratic heritage, to accept the inevitability of war and all the losses such a war would involve."

"The policies of the government during that appalling time were not the policies of the people. Had they been we should long since have become involved in war. The hysteria was not national. It was the private fear of a comparatively small group who conspired to carry through policies that were abhorrent to the majority."

This "stubborn refusal" of the people to bow to hysteria has

brought the beginnings of a popular revulsion which is already causing the McCarthyites and their abettors to move more gingerly.

However, Trumbo notes, our traditional liberties will continue to be in peril so long as the Smith Act is permitted to remain in force.

"The Smith Act," Trumbo writes, "is the keystone of the whole structure of suppression; its collapse will undermine all other parts of a hateful edifice. Men once more will be able to move freely on the earth to which they were born. They will be able to work as they wish at any vocation they choose without enduring the ignominy of test oaths imposed to make them shiver before the face of authority."

"They will be able to subscribe to such domestic or foreign magazines as they want; to write to their friends in joyous certainty the message will not be violated by the suspicious eye of federal police; they will be able to associate as proud and free-born citizens with whomever they please, and to speak at their work and sleep in their beds without experiencing, now and then, that curious and shameful little spasm of speculation that asks: am I heard, am I watched, is there a microphone about?"

This pamphlet by Dalton Trumbo, who was blacklisted in Hollywood and imprisoned for "contempt" in one of the first shameful acts of the decade of repression, is itself part of the fight-back for democracy in our country. It will be even more so if it is widely distributed as it deserves to be.—B.B.



## For Elizabeth Gurley Flynn's 66th Birthday

# 'I Don't Want to Be An Actress'

Yesterday was the 66th birthday of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Communist leader and Smith Act victim now serving a three-year sentence at the Women's prison in Alderson, W. Va. On this occasion we are printing below an excerpt from her autobiographical book "I Speak My Own Piece," published by the magazine Mainstream. The excerpt deals, among other things, with the famous theatrical producer David Belasco's attempt to turn Elizabeth's talents toward the stage.

Shortly after my arrest on Broadway and 38th Street in the summer of 1906, a message came to me from David Belasco, the most famous theatrical producer of that day. He wanted to see me and arranged it by sending two tickets for his current success. My mother and I went to a matinee performance of "The Girl of the Golden West," with Blanche Bates.

After the show ended, a young man escorted us upstairs to Mr. Belasco's office, which was dominated by a large oil painting of a beautiful red-haired actress, his most famous star—Mrs. Leslie Carter.

Mr. Belasco was a striking looking man, with a halo of bushy white hair. He wore a reversed collar that made him look like a priest. On our introduction he said to me: "You are very young!" which I answered with hurt dignity: "That will be remedied in time!"

He asked with an amused twinkle in his eyes, had I ever thought of being an actress, that he was thinking of producing a labor play and I might be good material to appear in it. "Indeed not!" I answered heatedly: "I don't want to be an actress! I want to speak my own words and not say over and over again what somebody else has written. I'm in the labor movement and I speak my own piece!" He chuckled and said maybe I'd change my mind later. We shook hands and parted friends.

My mother was quite overwhelmed at such an offer and slightly stunned, I fear, at my summary rejection of it. Later she encouraged my younger sister Bina's aspirations for the stage. She had a small part in one of Belasco's plays, "Dark Rosaleen." He inquired about me and said with a laugh: "She's the only girl I've ever met who did not want to be an actress. Is she still speaking her own piece?" He told her he thought I had made a wise decision, that I belonged to the labor movement.

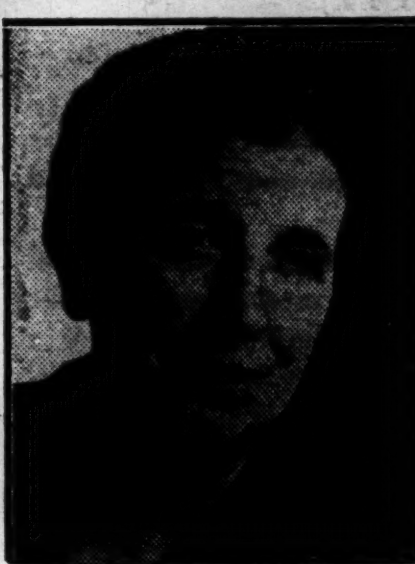
Another famous person, although then unknown and obscure, whom I met as a result of the Broadway arrest was Theodore Dreiser. Managing editor of the Broadway Magazine, he was in his thirties, a large, somber, slow-spoken man. He lived not far from us in the South Bronx, in a poor section called Mott Haven, now known as "The Concourse," since it had its face lifted. He invited me to dinner at his home.

Apparently he was in the midst of a struggle to live and to write. He had not yet written many of the powerful books which later brought him national and world-wide fame. He wrote a piece about me in the September, 1906 issue of the magazine, called "An East Side Joan of Arc." It read as follows:

### AN EAST SIDE JOAN OF ARC

"They call her Comrade Elizabeth Flynn, and she is only a girl just turned sixteen, as sweet a sixteen as ever bloomed, with a sensitive, flower-like face. But she is also an ardent Socialist orator, one of the most active workers in the cause in New York City. It was in January last that she made her first appearance on the lecture platform and electrified her audience with her eloquence, her youth and loveliness."

Since then she has been in demand as a speaker wherever in the



ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

city there has been a Socialist gathering, at Cooper Union or at Carnegie Hall or on the street corners of the East Side.

"The girl is a typical Irish beauty, with the blue eyes, filmy black hair and delicate pink complexion of the race from which she is sprung. She is only a pupil in her second year at the Morris High School, but she has the mature mentality, the habit of thought and finished expression of a woman of twenty-five. Some day she means to study law. She has been reared in the shadow of the red flag of the proletariat, and her Socialist tendencies are inherited. Her father has long been a member of the party. The walls of the humble apartment which is their home in the Bronx are covered with pictures of world-famed men and women who have defied the existing order of society, from Marat and Mirabeau to Byron and George Eliot, and from Tom Paine to Maxim Gorky."

"Elizabeth Flynn believes many things that sound strangely enough from the lips of a girl, but they are the tenets of the party with which she has allied herself. Among her statements are these: "The state should provide for the maintenance of every child so that the individual woman shall not be compelled to depend for support on the individual man, while bearing the child."

"The barter and sale that goes on under the name of love is highly obnoxious."

"The one system of economics that gives every human being an equal opportunity is Socialism."

"The wage-earning class the world over are the victims of society."

The caption under the picture was as follows:

### MISS ELIZABETH FLYNN

"On the East Side among the hosts of those who are restless and eager, they call her 'Comrade Elizabeth Flynn.' She is only sixteen but an orator and a thinker, and believes in attempting to do something to relieve the condition of the poor. Mentally, she is one of the most remarkable girls that the city has ever seen."

I am very proud to have had a fleeting glimpse of this great American in his youth. Subsequently, he fought in many struggles for American democratic rights, up to his death. He joined the Communist Party in 1945.

It is interesting to glance over this magazine of fifty-eight years ago, edited by Dreiser. There is a story about the progress of the construction of the Grand Central Terminal, which was not finished until 1908; we read that the first public trade school for girls was planned by the Board of Education; that Ruth St. Denis made her first appearance as a dancer; and that Anthony Comstock was halting publishers to court on "obscenity" charges, one of them being charged with publishing Tolstoy's Kreutzer Sonata. But no one took Comstock too seriously.

My first step into the trade-union world also occurred in the summer of 1908, when I was invited to speak to striking long-

shoremen in Hoboken, N. J., and in Manhattan and Brooklyn. They left the meetings to go out to picket the docks. Ships bound for all parts of the world were tied up. The majority in New Jersey were German. In Brooklyn they were Irish. I recall an interesting experience in connection with the Brooklyn meeting, which was held in the basement auditorium of a Catholic church. The committee in charge took me to the priest's home to meet him. They asked me not to say anything about Socialism as "the Father" might not like it.

Later in the hall, the priest said he would like to speak to me and we went into an anteroom. He said: "Miss Flynn, I understand you are a Socialist." I was taken aback, but I would not deny my ideas. I said: "Yes, but I'm only going to talk unionism here tonight." Imagine my surprise when he said: "I'm interested in Socialism but don't say anything to the men. They might be shocked."

He wanted to know how he could get some Socialist literature. We talked quite a while. I promised to send him some literature, which I did. We corresponded after that until his death not long after. He had told me he would like to be more active in the cause of working people but he was not well and he supposed he'd have to leave the church. "The trouble is," he said, with a wry smile, "I don't know how to do anything else except drive a wagon!"

## Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Theatre

TV  
Baseball: Giants-Phillies (11) 1:25  
Special Convention Program (2) 5  
Million Dollar Movie: Show Business with Eddie Cantor (9) 7:30  
Disneyland (7) 7:30 to 8:30. Repeat of 'Survival in Nature'  
National Press Conference (4) 8  
Dunnigan Show (7) 8:30  
This Is Your Life (4) 10  
Play: Crackup with Bette Davis (2) 10 to 11  
Boxing (7) 10. L. C. Morgan vs. Henry Brown—10 round lightweight bout  
Million Dollar Movie—Show Business (9) 11  
Late Film: Sword of Monte Cristo (2) 11:15  
Steve Allen (4) 11:30

RADIO  
Giants-Phillies WMCA 1:25  
Bob and Ray WOR 5 and 7:20  
Edward Morgan WABC 7  
Dr. Frank Baxter WCBS 7:25  
Masters of Mystery WABC 7:30  
Ed Murrow WCBS 7:45  
Yankees-Washington WINS 7:55  
Excerpts from Old Broadcasts WRCA 8  
Dodgers-Pirates WMCM 8:10  
Suspense WCBS 8:30  
John Vandercook news WABC 10  
Boxing WABC 10:05  
This Is Moscow, WRCA 10:15.  
From USSR.  
This Is New York—Bill Leonard, WCBS 11:10

MUSIC  
NYC Concert Band, Morningside Park, 7:30. Free Carmin, Opera Workshop, 735 West End Ave. 8 p.m. Free

MOVIES  
Moby Dick, Sutton and Criterion King and I, Roxy  
Secrets of the Reef, Baronet  
Oklahoma, Rivoli  
Rififi, Fine Arts  
Bill of Divorcement—Art  
Catered Affair, Loew's 83rd St., & 125th St.  
Intermezzo (revival) with Ingrid Bergman, Leslie Howard, Fifth Ave.  
Madame Butterfly (opera) and Picasso, Apollo 42nd St.  
Phantom Horse (Japanese) Trans-lux Normandie  
Private's Progress (English), Guild 50th  
Game of Love & One Summer of Happiness (Swedish), World



## TV Not the Only Villain In Decline of Film Going

More Americans are having more fun in more different ways this summer than ever before anywhere.

This was made clear in a report printed in Variety recently. The report was on a study made by Hollywood studio owners anxious to discover where all the people had gone who used to crowd their boxoffices.

They learned that television was far from the only villain. In recent years people in ever growing numbers have taken up active indoor and outdoor hobbies, not the least of which are those attached to living in one of the thousands of housing tracts that have sprung up in the suburbs since World War II.

Just one of the special hobbies of Mr. and Mrs. Suburbania is splashing around in their own backyard swimming pool. What used to be the hallmark of a millionaire or a Hollywood film star is now the private joy of hundreds of thou-



abing accidents among the do-it-yourself crowd this year).

Summer vacationers bulk the hobby list with several dozen new activities, led by 30 million fishermen, 20 million bicycle fans, 20 million table tennis fans, and two million archers, to list but a few. In 1947 there were 2½ million pleasure craft in the U. S. Last year 25 million amateur boatmen spent \$1.1 billion on boats, hardware, fuel, etc. The "fleet" now numbers 5½ million.

There's no way of counting the amateur camera bugs and the amateur stamp collectors, the No. 1 and 2 hobbies in the U. S. An incomplete count of the people taking color photos alone reached 25 million before the tabulators gave up.

Throw in 20 million bowlers, the countless millions of tennis, golf, baseball and other sport practitioners—there are even 3½ million skin divers exploring the sea around us—and it adds up to a whale of a lot of activity, mainly joyful.

It is not surprising that with all this activity filling up their leisure time around the home, the American people are more than ready to take off when vacation time comes around. Lodge owners, camp operators, concessionaires and others working in the vacation industry expect to ring up \$20 billion in their collective cash register this summer.

Television is far from the only cause behind the film boxoffice sag. The Hollywood studio owners found they were up against a much more complex competitor, they were up against a new way of life.

MASON ROBERSON

## Tells the U.S. to Take New Look at New China

By HERBERT APTHEKER

Hallam Tennyson, great-grandson of the poet, is a British specialist on Asia who has written several books, and broadcasts regularly on BBC on the subject. In the current (August) issue of The Progressive magazine, published in Madison, Wisc., Tennyson contributes a very interesting article on the new China, entitled, "The Dragon and the Dove."

Tennyson's main purpose is to appeal for a change in the official attitude of the U.S. government towards the New China; to urge that the United States favor its entrance into the United Nations; and to warn that, if such a change is not forthcoming, it will lead to disturbing "the placid waters of the Anglo-American alliance."

In the body of the article itself, however, Tennyson devotes his attention to the findings which hundreds of English travelers in China, of all professions and of all views, have been reporting during the last few years—he writes that Americans "who cannot get first-hand news of China without risking the loss of their passports" should be especially interested in these reports.

The consensus is, writes Tennyson, that "China has achieved a social revolution which in six years has radically altered the lives of 600 million people." The China of the past, where the overwhelming majority of the inhabitants endured suffering "unimaginable to anyone who did not experience" it, is now one, in which, "the average Chinese eats fish and meat regularly, has a pocket-size home, a boiler-suit on his back, and sensible shoes on his feet. Corruption, lawlessness, begging, dishonesty, prostitution, spitting, bargaining, tipping, and drug-taking have to all intents and purposes disappeared."

In one of the most momentous paragraphs to appear in an American magazine in many months, Tennyson declares:

"To sum up, China's Communist government has a wide measure of popular support, at any rate for the moment. Its leaders are intelligent and flexible and in six years they have succeeded in unleashing and controlling an immense upsurge of vitality and power

### STATION WYNYC

## City Radio Programs For Today

5:58 WNYC Sign-On  
6:00 Overture. Fra Diavolo—News  
6:55 Sunrise Symphony. Symphony No. 47—Haydn; Piano Concerto No. 1—Mendelssohn  
7:45 U. S. Weather Report from The Battery  
7:50 News  
8:00 Around New York. Interviews and New York doings with Chet Gould.  
8:40 Want Ad Column of the Air. Job opportunities from the N. Y. State Employment Service  
8:45 City Food Guide. Market reports with Frances Foley Cannon  
8:50 Listen to Nutrition. Food hints with Iva Bennett, Health Department  
8:55 News  
9:00 Masterwork Hour. Music of the Moderns. Le Sacre de Printemps—Stravinsky; Norfolk Rhapsody—Vaughan Williams  
10:30 You and Your Health  
10:45 News  
11:00 Music from the theatre. Beggar Student  
11:55 News  
12:00 Midday Symphony. Symphony No. 14—Mozart; Piano Concerto No. 4—Beethoven  
12:55 News  
1:00 Famous Artists. Maria Jeritza, soprano  
1:30 Book Review Digest  
1:45 U. S. Weather Report from The Battery  
1:50 Selective Service News from Selective Service Headquarters.  
1:55 News  
2:00 Let's Speak English. Lesson 22 for foreign language speaking listeners.  
2:15 Let's Speak English. Lesson 18 (repeat program)  
2:30 For the Ladies. Music, News, Interviews with Peter Gravina  
2:55 News  
3:00 For the Ladies (Continued)  
3:45 Closing Prices from the New York Stock Exchange  
3:55 News  
4:00 Critics Choice. Survey of new records and reviews with Walter Stegman  
4:55 News  
5:00 Music from the Campus  
5:30 London Column. B.B.C. feature program  
5:45 Air Warden Report  
6:00 London Forum  
6:30 Danish Views of the News  
6:45 U. S. Weather Report from The Battery  
6:50 UN News direct from United Nations Headquarters  
6:55 News  
7:00 Masterwork Hour. Music of the Moderns. Le Sacre de Printemps—Stravinsky; Norfolk Rhapsody—Vaughan Williams  
8:30 59th ISCM World Music Festival (Stockholm)—Chamber Concert No. 1  
10:00 Couchiching Conference from Canada. "Containment or Co-Existence: A Military, Diplomatic or Economic Problem"—Chairman: Richard H. S. Grossman, M. P., England

among a quarter of the world's population. Clearly such a government can be unseated from the outside only by an all-out global and atomic war. Those who believe this to be the right solution are free to work for it—but they should be under no illusion as to what they are doing. In the view of many of us on this side of the Atlantic, for America not to recognize the new China, to turn a blind eye to her achievements, is a disaster precisely because it shows how hopelessly out of touch the west is with Asian realities."

An article of this nature, published in such a magazine as The Progressive, indicates, I think the very good possibilities of forcing a change in the Dulles policy on China in the immediate future.

## SCIENCE & MEDICINE

### Antibiotics — Key to Longevity?

Rapid advances in disease-thwarting antibiotics may take 100th birthday out of the rarity category by the end of this century, according to a Rutgers University scientist who is a Nobel Prize winner.

Dr. Selman A. Waksman, director of the university's Institute of Microbiology, believes refinements in antibiotics for treatment of the ills of old age will be the key to improvements in public health which will greatly increase life expectancy within the next 50 years.

Dr. Waksman, discoverer of such antibiotics as streptomycin and neomycin, said health problems connected with old age will become an increasingly important medical problem as advances in medicine lengthen the average life span. He believes antibiotics will be the most important weapon in meeting the challenge. He thinks statistics back him up.

In 1952, he pointed out, approximately 25 percent of all patients requiring medical treatment received antibiotics of some type. Now the figure is up by 50 percent.

Penicillin production in the United States reached a high of 686,000 pounds in 1955, whereas the nation's laboratories turned out only 29 pounds of the grand-daddy of the antibiotics in 1943.

He added that the later antibio-



tics, streptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin, jumped from production figures of 3,800 pounds in 1946 to 451,000 pounds in 1955.

"A new industry has originated and explosively developed before our eyes," Dr. Waksman said.

He pointed out that antibiotics production in 1940 was valued at a few hundred dollars, but that the industry is now near the billion-dollar class.

With new antibiotics turning up at the rate of one or two each month Dr. Waksman said this is only the start of a general assault upon health problems, with emphasis on the increasingly important ailments of old age.

## Honor Kate Shelley, Celebrated Heroine of U. S. Railroading

BOONE, Iowa.

Most celebrated heroine of U.S. railroading, Kate Shelley was honored as town folk here in Hoegh recently unveiled a monument on her grave in Sacred Heart cemetery.

The monument, dedicated to women in railroading, was voted by the Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen at its 1954 convention. The ORCB memorial plaque reads: "Here is a deed bound for legend—a story to be told until the last order fades and the last rail rusts."

Its unveiling occurred just 75 years after Kate's act of heroism, which took place July 6, 1881.

Kate, then 15, was the Irish-born daughter of a Chicago & Northwestern Railroad section boss. Just before midnight a pusher engine testing track for washouts collapsed a flood-weakened bridge.

Two men were lost. Two survivors clung to tree-tops. To get help and, even more important, to warn the oncoming Atlantic Express with 200 aboard of the danger, Kate set out for Moingona station, crawling across a 500-foot trestle above the flooded Des Moines River in a cloudburst and gale.

Seven years later Kate told her story in a lecture at Dubuque:

"Oh mother," I said, "it is No. 11. They have gone down Honey Creek bridge." It seemed as still as death; as silent as the grave. The storm and all else was forgotten and I said that I must go to the help of the men, and to stop the passenger train that would soon be due at Moingona, the midnight train from the West. "Remonstrance was of no avail—I felt I had to go."

The bridge she had to cross did not have ties close together, but widely spread apart.

"Five hundred feet of bridging lay before me," she said, "and a mis-step would send me down below the ties into the flood that was boiling there. The Des Moines River, into which the hundred streams of its watershed had been pouring all that evening and night—each one swollen like Honey Creek—was a furious flood that had passed all bounds and covered all the lands about that were lower than the village, and was now straining hard at the bridge

"I got down on my hands and knees, carrying yet my useless lantern on my arm, and guiding myself by the stretch of rail I began the weary passage of the bridge.

"Halfway over a piercing flash of lightning showed me the angry flood more closely than ever, and swept along upon it a tree, the earth still hanging to its roots, was racing for the bridge, and it seemed for the very spot I stood upon. Fear brought me upright on my knees, and I clasped my hands in terror, and in prayer, I hope, lest the shock would carry out the bridge."

The tree passed harmlessly under the bridge and Kate ran on to the station to stop the train.

—G.P.

## ADA

(Continued from Page 1)

toward war in the Near East.

They asked the platform writers to commit their party to a new policy of "vigorous leadership" to keep the peace. The congressman submitted a proposed Near East plank through Rep. Thomas J. Dodd (D-Conn.)

Dodd accused the GOP administration of courting Egyptian Premier Nasser and other Arab leaders with the result that Israel is "directly menaced." The plank he offered called for making defensive arms available to the Israelis.

The 108-member platform committee also heard former Assistant Secretary of State William Benton, the leadoff witness, assert that the nation has been lucky to "avoid disaster" under Eisenhower foreign policy.

The GOP administration, Benton charged, "has failed to counter communism's appeal to the uncommitted and undeveloped nations."

President Eisenhower's foreign policy aides also have "failed to rethink foreign aid or to project programs that would win the enthusiasm or allegiance of the world," he said.

By placing exaggerated emphasis on military pacts, Benton said, The Republicans "have got us into the fantastic position of having to convince the world that we are for peace."

Dressmakers Traditional Labor Day and Rosh-Hoshonah Outing to Camp Lakeland

August 31 to Days — 8 to 11:30 — 50¢ to 1.00 — 50¢ to 1.00 — 50¢ to 1.00  
359 W. 38th St. • LI 5-2879

## Classified Ads

### FOR SALE

ENGLISH BICYCLE, with 3 speed gears, hand brakes, pump and tourist bag. SPIC. \$39.95 Standard Brand Dist., 145 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) One hour free parking or two tokens.

### MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING, storage, long distance, pickup service days, nights, weekends, economical. Kay's Budget Movers CH 3-3786.



## Try Bowl Save—All-South Lineup

New Orleans Sugar Bowl officials are attempting to salvage the winter holiday basketball tourney by lining up all Southern teams to participate, reports indicated yesterday.

Three Northern teams, St. Louis, Dayton and Notre Dame, originally invited to participate in the tourney, withdrew because of the recent Louisiana ban on mixed athletics. The segregation law voted by the Legislature, would also require jimcrow seating arrangements, separate public facilities and bans interracial social af-

fairs. It is scheduled to go into effect in October of this year.

The Louisville-Courier Journal said Vanderbilt University is considering an invitation to play in the tourney, held on Dec. 28 and 29. According to the Journal, Alabama and Houston have already accepted invitations as replacements for Northern teams who pulled out.

The fourth original team invited, Kentucky, said it would abide by its Sugar Bowl contract if the tournament is staged. Kentucky has also been invited to compete in the Bluegrass Holiday

Tournament at Louisville along with Dayton, St. Louis and Louisville, on the same dates if the Sugar Bowl event collapses.

If Vanderbilt accepts the Bowl bid, it will complete the roster for the event. Bob Polk, Vanderbilt coach, in Gainesville, Fla., for a coaching clinic, said he would talk to Vanderbilt and Sugar Bowl officials and reach a decision.

Reports from New Orleans indicate that while the event might be salvaged by an all Southern lineup, it is doubtful whether it will substitute in interest for the original top-ranked schools invited.

## pinchhitter

roosevelt ward, jr.

AT THE CLIP Hank Aaron of the fast-striding Milwaukee Braves is hitting now, only a broken leg, an abysmal slump or some other misfortune, is going to derail him in his bid for the National League batting crown. The slender Brave is leading the league at .344 and has the longest consecutive-game hitting streak of the season, getting on safely in 23 games.

A little more than a week ago, Aaron, Musial and Ed Bailey were tightly bunched for the league leadership. Bailey has slipped to eighth place and a .308 average; Musial, still second, falling down to .325, and Schoendienst moving up to third with .318.

The young Brave outfielder from Mobile, Ala., in his third season of major league ball, is really living up to the immediate greatness promised when he jumped from Class A Sally League ball to take over the outfield post of an injured Bobby Thomson. He has been cavorting and hitting as a mainstay of the Milwaukeeans ever since.

A trim 170-pounder with whiplash wrist action and speed afield, Aaron defies the picture of the brawny power hitter of high averages. His prodigious clouting is also due to a swinging eye which never seems to take a pitch, strike or ball, coming with striking distance. Milwaukee manager Fred Haney describes him as the greatest natural hitter he has ever glimpsed, likening him to the legendary Shoeless Joe Jackson.

Even when Big Joe Adcock was killing the Dodgers with his power clouts, the Dodger management and players were bemoaning Aaron, who, not so dramatically, was murdering them with a shower of singles and doubles. Hitting in the third spot of the Braves line-up, Aaron is not among the top-most leaders in the runs-batted-in department, but is tied with Boyer for runs-scored at 70 and has hit 17 home runs, a measure of his power.

If the Braves do clinch the pennant, a number of players will be vying for most valuable honors but Aaron leads the pack.

### The Rise of the Hoop Sport

ABE SAPERSTEIN, owner-manager of the Harlem Globetrotters has just returned from a foreign tour with two units of his team, one traveling in South America and the other in the fourth month of a European sojourn.

Saperstein reports that it is "simply amazing" the way basketball has become part of the international scene.

In 1950, when the Trotters made their first European tour, he said, there were virtually no basketball played on the continent. But now, "everywhere we go in all countries, there are outdoor courts and the game is being taught on the elementary school level so that in a few years the players will be most proficient."

All together, he cited, the Trotters have appeared in 51 countries of the world and on each continent. They are now being deluged with request for playing dates from such remote places as Laurence Marques, Portuguese East Africa; Takoradi, Gold Coast, West Africa; and Leopoldville in the Belgium Congo. In due time, these spots will be added to the itinerary, Saperstein says.

"It is not too surprising that basketball would have such an international appeal," he declared. "Once the fundamentals of the game are known, certain individual and team skills can be acquired along the same lines as soccer, which is quite international."

In succeeding tours, the Trotters have noted progress of teams in Finland, Belgium, Czechoslovakia and Italy, all of whom had to learn from scratch.

The rotund manager pointed to the success of the Russians in the past two Olympics, saying this is due to the fact that over one million basketball players are registered with the Russian Federation.

"The cream of these are in constant practice," he added. "It is small wonder that the Russians have forged ahead in the light of this background."

Saperstein thinks, however, that the Finnish team which recently won an international tournament in Paris, defeating the Russians among others, is a dark horse for Olympic honors.

### Knox Is Sought

THE HAMILTON Tiger-Cats of the Big Four Canadian Football League are dickering to sign UCLA tailback Ronnie Knox, who is threatened with loss of his last year of eligibility as a result of Pacific Coast penalization for illegal practices. Conference officials are still discussing Knox's status.

The sensational passer was hampered by injuries last season. Officials of the Hamilton team plan to discuss pro terms with Knox, but watch out.

If Ronnie is declared eligible, any previous pro offers might become an issue around his amateur status.

If he is declared ineligible, the Cats will probably have to discuss terms with Ronnie's flamboyant papa, Mr. Harvey Knox. And judging from past experiences, Mr. Knox is a tough customer.

### Colts Top Orioles In Fan Draw

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 7.—The 38,447 fans who watched the Baltimore Colts of the National Football League play an intra-

squad game Tuesday night topped the best crowd the Baltimore Orioles have drawn this season for a regular American League baseball game. The Orioles' best 1956 crowd was the 37,070 they drew for a May 25 night game with the New York Yankees.

### United States Committee Also Criticized

## Australians Rap Olympic No-Pro Pledge, Brundage

MELBOURNE, Australia, Aug. 7.—Ken Moses and Harry Gordon, two Melbourne sports writers, today blasted both the International and United States Olympic Committees.

"Make the most of the 1956 Olympic games because the way the International Olympic Committee is going on, they could not possibly be the last," Moses wrote in his column.

Moses referred to the controversial I.O.C. rule which will require 1956 Olympic competitors to swear they are not amateurs but intend to remain amateurs after the games.

"This body (the I.O.C.) lives in the dim, distant past when amateurs were really amateurs and the Olympic games a weekend occasion on the village green," Moses said. "Every athlete must sacrifice years of social enjoyment to gain the 'Oscar' of all amateurs sportmen—a place on the Olympic team."

"It's not the prerogative of the I.O.C. to state what sportsmen do with their future. If Avery Brundage (president of the I.O.C.) and his mates stick to their victorian

true-blue amateur principles, when they send out invitations to compete at Rome in 1960, the replies will be very few."

Gordon, referring to the fact that Willie Williams of Gary, Ind., would not be on the U.S. Olympic team at Melbourne although he twice bettered the official world record for the 100-meter dash with 10.1 second clockings last weekend, accused the U.S. Olympic committee of "blind stupidity."

Williams failed to make the U.S. Olympic team at the final trials in June.

"Williams won immortality," Gordon wrote. "We also demonstrated the blatant, blind stupidity of American Olympic selection methods."

"Williams could keep clocking 10.1 through the European summer and still wouldn't make a place on the team. Under the present water-tight rules, he hasn't a hope of making it."

## Russians Try For Second Win On Canadian Soccer Tour

MONTREAL, Aug. 7.—Russia's touring Moscow Locomotives Soccer team play their second game in Winnipeg tonight after trouncing a Quebec All-Star team here Monday night, 9-0, in the first game of their Canadian tour.

The classy, well conditioned Russian team, appearing before 12,454 people in Delorimer Stadium, was greeted by a record of its national anthem and a big hand from the crowd on taking the field. The red-shirted visitors were repeatedly applauded for their skill during the contest.

The Locomotives led 3-0 at half-time and then poured six more in the second half as they literally

ran the All-Star team into the ground.

At the close of the contest, fans poured onto the field and rushed for the players, somewhat bewildering the Russians who are not accustomed to this normal fan procedure at any Canadian or American football game.

The only thing close to a demonstration was several thousand leaflets circulated labeling the touring soccer team as "emissaries of imperialistic Red Moscow."

### SIGNAL CALLERS SHARE DUTIES

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 7.—George Ratterman, Cleveland Browns quarterback who is working as a commentator for a Cincinnati radio station, had as his first guest Cleveland's new signal caller, Babe Parilli.

### COME TO MY BACK YARD

The Dodgers posted a 12-3 record against the Western clubs during their recent stand at Tbbets Field.

### STANDINGS

(Not including yesterday's games)

#### AMERICAN LEAGUE

|             | W. | L. | G. B. |
|-------------|----|----|-------|
| New York    | 68 | 36 | —     |
| Cleveland   | 59 | 43 | 8     |
| Boston      | 58 | 45 | 9½    |
| Chicago     | 51 | 48 | 14½   |
| Detroit     | 49 | 53 | 19    |
| Baltimore   | 47 | 57 | 21    |
| Washington  | 43 | 61 | 25    |
| Kansas City | 36 | 66 | 31    |

#### GAMES TODAY

New York at Washington (night)  
Cleveland at Chicago (night)  
Kansas City at Detroit  
Baltimore at Boston (night)

#### NATIONAL LEAGUE

|              | W. | L. | G. B. |
|--------------|----|----|-------|
| Milwaukee    | 60 | 39 | —     |
| Brooklyn     | 60 | 42 | 1½    |
| Cincinnati   | 60 | 43 | 2     |
| St. Louis    | 50 | 51 | 11    |
| Philadelphia | 48 | 52 | 12½   |
| Pittsburgh   | 44 | 57 | 17    |
| Chicago      | 43 | 57 | 17½   |
| New York     | 36 | 60 | 22½   |

#### GAMES TODAY

Philadelphia at New York (night)  
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh (night)  
Chicago at Cincinnati (night)  
St. Louis at Milwaukee 2 (twilight)

### Babe's Condition

#### 'Satisfactory'

#### After Operation

GALVESTON, Tex., Aug. 7.—Babe Didrikson Zaharias, world-famed woman athlete, was in "satisfactory" condition today following an emergency operation but she wasn't "feeling very vocal."

"Her condition is satisfactory and she is resting comfortably," an 8:30 a.m. CST, condition bulletin from John Sealy Hospital said. "She is out of the anesthetic but isn't feeling very vocal."

Mrs. Zaharias underwent her fourth operation in her fight against cancer last night to relieve an "obstruction in the intestine." A doctor spokesman for the hospital said the three-hour operation had nothing to do with surgery last July 14 in which surgeons severed a sensory nerve in the Babe's neck to relieve cancer pains. The spokesman said today that Mrs. Zaharias would be on an intravenous diet "for a few days." No complications were expected, he said.

### TITLE BOUT REACH SNAG

Promoter Jim Norris disclosed today that negotiations for a Ray Robinson-Gene Fullmer middleweight title fight next month have reached a "temporary road block" because of champion Robinson's demands for a guarantee from theater-TV money.

### RIGNEY HOPES ALAN'S READY

Manager Bill Rigney of the Giants hopes Alan Worthington will be ready to join Ruben Gomez and Johnny Antonelli in pitching against the Dodgers at Ebbets Field next week. If Worthington isn't ready, his spot in the pitching order will be taken by Jim Hearn.

### APARICO TO MAARY

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Luis Aparicio, Chicago White Sox shortstop, 22, announced today that he will marry Sonia Llorente, also a native Venezuelan, Sept. 11.

Miss Llorente now is living in New York, but Aparicio said after the wedding they would live in Maracaibo, Venezuela.